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Swinging into action on new front to stabilize cost of living and fighting

LESTER A. SCHLUP, Editor

■ On Monday, May 18, virtually everything the American farmer and his wife buy was put under a price ceiling for the duration. Chief exceptions in stuffs used in the barn and field are mixed feeds and seeds; chief exceptions in stuffs used in the farm home are foods—flour, butter, cheese, fresh fruits, fresh fish, and fresh vegetables. But until peace is restored most of the articles in stores patronized by farmers cannot be sold for more than the highest price charged by each store in March 1942.

No ceiling has been placed on the prices of products the farmer and his wife sell so long as those products remain substantially in their original state.

Under the Emergency Price Control Act passed in January 1942, and even before that, action was taken by the Office of Price Administration to stop the rise in the prices of many products bought by farmers. Most of this action was at the wholesale level. But, as the battle raged more fiercely on the fighting fronts, prices continued to go up. It became increasingly evident that nothing but all-out war on the home front could prevent the evils of inflation in the cost of living—and the greater evils of deflation of all values after the war. Farmers remember only too painfully their struggles to save their land and dispose of large surpluses during the last period of deflation.

Roof on Retail Prices

Therefore, on April 27, the President announced an all-out battle on the economic front and named price control as one of seven measures vital to success. To carry out this part of the President's plan, Price Administrator Leon Henderson issued the General Maximum Price Regulation, calling it "the citizen's charter of security against rising living costs." By this regulation the prices of most commodities and commodity services were prevented from rising above the highest

levels of March. The ceiling became effective on May 11 for wholesale prices and on May 18 for retail prices. Maximum retail rates for services will be established as of July 1.

Extension's Responsibility

The price-control regulation is not easy to understand, but the obligation for explaining it to rural people rests squarely on the Extension Service. On the very day the President laid down his seven-point program in his message to Congress on April 27, Acting Secretary of Agriculture Grover B. Hill wrote:

"I am depending on the Extension Service in each State to carry on for the Department general educational work to acquaint farmers with the Government's program for holding down the cost of living, and their part in the program."

Just 2 days later, a group of extension workers from 10 States met in Washington to study the legislation, confer with OPA officials, and plan for a campaign which would inform rural people.

A series of 11 regional conferences in May agreed on ways and means of interpreting the President's seven-point program to control the cost of living and fighting. The spirit and interest ran high at these conferences as they outlined plans and studied the program with OPA officials.

Wartime volunteer neighborhood leaders are playing a most important part in the educational plans. From reports already in, it is estimated that 800,000 neighborhood leaders will be at work this summer. Training and servicing these leaders is one of the most pressing problems right now.

Brief printed and mimeographed material, simple and specific, for the use of these neighborhood leaders, is appearing in every State. It includes simple leaflets and a check card to be left with the neighborhood families and letters or manuals of information for the leader. Buttons, certificates, and other

U. S. Department of Agriculture



Responding to the sixth point of the President's seven-point program, a Virginia farm woman, like thousands of other farm people, buys her regular stint of war stamps from the mailman. She made her weekly pledge when neighborhood leaders canvassed her county.

devices are being given to leaders in recognition of their appointment and their services.

During this month, community and district leader-training conferences are being conducted in every State. Local papers are supporting the work splendidly, in some cases publishing the names of all the leaders.

Every other avenue open to extension agents is being used. The established cooperation with other Government agencies is helpful. Farm organizations, commodity committees, farmer cooperatives, home demonstration clubs, 4-H Clubs, market committees, trade groups, and handlers of agricultural products are all planning to take part in the campaign.

Publications from OPA and other Government agencies are being promptly sent to extension workers as soon as available. The rapidly expanding field force of OPA offers further facilities for obtaining accurate and complete information, and the director is kept informed of these developments.

The sense of patriotic duty which prevails, the hard work being done, the thorough representation obtained, the coordination with other agencies, give every assurance that a big job is being done well.

Production, now!

ELWOOD DAVIS, County Agricultural Agent, Morrow County, Ohio

■ The "Production, Now!" plan, launched on February 22 in Mount Gilead, Morrow County, Ohio, as the "guinea pig" county, has received rather wide publicity, some of it exaggerated. Undoubtedly, there are many counties doing as much or more in their war effort.

To help understand what the plan, "Production, Now!" means: It does not mean the forming of a new organization to take the place of existing organizations. It is a motivating force from the bottom up. Production, Now! is an idea. It is the expression of the people. The plan gets action. It stimulates people to do something. It puts the proverbial burr underneath the saddle.

If the machinery within a given community is hitting on all fours and working smoothly, there is no need for a "Production, Now!" plan. With idle machinery, idle people, indifference, with things at a standstill, then "Production, Now!" furnishes the self-starter. It brings about action and does not conflict with any organization.

What did it do to the farm group in Morrow County after the memorable meeting on Washington's Birthday? On the following Saturday, February 28, more than 50 farm families gathered in the courthouse from 10 o'clock in the morning until 3:45 that afternoon, bringing with them a potluck dinner.

The farmers brought into discussion the following problems: Farm labor situation, farm machinery situation, marketing of all dairy products, gardening and home preservation of foods, question of salvage materials, production and use of sugar substitutes, crop adjustment program, transportation (rubber shortage), and conservation of left-overs in the home.

Dividing themselves into three discussion groups, the farmers attempted to find solutions for all their problems and to make recommendations for action.

It was agreed by all that the State school authorities should be contacted regarding the use of school help in the spring and in the fall. If boys and girls were to stay at home occasionally in needed war work, would the school give credit for their attendance?

Vocational agriculture teachers of the county have been appointed to plan and carry out a survey of all available farm power in Morrow County by townships by listing the combines, threshers, pickers, tractors, and other equipment, finding out which machines are for hire, and, with the help of the operators, attempting to establish a uniform price for custom work. They also expect, as the

need arises, to determine what labor may be available from those who carry old-age pensions, WPA workers, people who are retired but are still able to work, factory help after hours, women who could work in a farm home thus releasing the farm wife for outside duties, and the people listed by unemployment offices.

"Production, Now!" was the idea that electrified the people of Morrow County and made good newspaper copy in the New York Times and The Washington Post. It was featured in the President's press conference and talked about on national radio hook-ups and by ordinary people wherever gathered. Fred Sweet set the ball rolling. A former county newspaper editor in Mount Gilead, Ohio, he went to work for the Government in Washington last November. After Pearl Harbor he was worried. This war seemed to him a People's War. Democracy was on trial. Democracy he defines as "people working together," and if the war is won, he feels that it will be by people working together—not in Washington alone, but throughout the country; in the villages, the towns, and the cities—the people of industry, labor, farmers, housewives, and students, all working together to win the war. He took annual leave and went back to Ohio on his own, to see if the simple plan he had outlined would work in his home community. The county agent who, Mr. Sweet says, has the rare ability to give more than he receives, here tells what "Production, Now" means to Morrow County. In the meantime, the movement gathers momentum, and many other counties are taking it up.

The county war board, all members of which were present, appointed a six-man farm-labor committee selected on a geographical basis. These men are using the AAA township committeemen to make a complete farm labor survey.

The plan for the salvage of scrap materials was presented by a representative of the county highway department, and the farmers were quick to support him in his county-wide salvage program for metals, papers, rags, and rubber. It is planned to organize the entire county, working through the trustees in each township. Any farm machinery parts that can be salvaged from the waste

materials will be held in reserve at a machinery pool. A farmer can come in to replace a broken gear, shaft, wheel, or some other part.

Farmers will be urged to produce sorghum molasses, maple sirup, and honey in ever-increasing quantities.

As the farmer will not be allowed new tires, those at the meeting recommended that a farm service man or two in each county be given a tire priority that he may serve the farmers with new parts and needed materials in order to carry on farm operations without undue interruptions.

It was further suggested that all people be urged to grow, process, and store vegetables and fruits in order to release commercial canned goods. It was suggested that an all-over county garden committee be appointed to work out a county garden program to reduce duplication of effort and to disseminate information.

The farmers would like to see all farm organizations and other official and unofficial groups that represent Morrow County people team up together and pull as a unit in our war effort. They recommended that representatives from all these groups sit together occasionally, merely to pool their ideas and clear their thinking. When people get together and think together, constructive action is bound to follow.

The organizations mentioned in Morrow County, both official and unofficial, are as follows: The County Defense Council, county commissioners, and other county officials, home economics teachers and the county nutritional committee, township trustees, vocational agriculture teachers, representatives from the church and school, the Farm Bureau, Grange, Rural Electrification Administration, Farm Security Administration, Federal Land Bank, Production Credit, Agricultural Adjustment Administration, Red Cross, youth organizations, fraternal organizations, the Extension Service, labor, industry, and the Unemployment Bureau.

Acceptance of this idea at the bottom is what counts. It will be accepted by the people only if it is clear that its sponsors are themselves devoted to the proposition that this is a war of, by, and for the plain people. If that fact is clear, then it cannot fail of success.

Production, Now! would call in a citizens' committee of a hundred or more representative farmers' and workers' families with attention to the geographical distribution. These 100 people should prepare a preliminary list of problems brought about by the war for which a solution may lie in community action. If there are community problems, then a large mass meeting should be held to elect officers for the citizens' committee, to present the list of problems, to appoint an executive committee to determine action upon problems listed, and otherwise mobilize the community into effective action.

4-H Clubs fight fires

■ Fire control in rural America is a war responsibility of the Extension Service. 4-H Club boys and girls in all States are doing their share in successfully carrying out this Nation-wide fire-prevention program. Particularly significant are the fire-prevention projects being carried out by 4-H Clubs in such States as Oregon, Kansas, California, Connecticut, and New Hampshire. In many States, especially in the Midwest, work in fire prevention has become an important part of the 4-H farm and home safety program.

In New Hampshire, 4-H members are giving valuable service in preventing as well as in detecting and extinguishing forest fires. In several counties, boys have been taken on hikes to show them fire-prevention methods. On one of these hikes, the boys sighted a fire and put it out before the forestry crew arrived. The boys have been taught to cut fire lanes. In one community, when the boys were cutting fire lanes, the girls went along to prepare lunch. The 4-H girls in a number of communities have been organized to serve food to the 4-H fire-fighting crews.

In Carroll County, N. H., where 4-H Ranger work is well established, club members make a personal investigation of fire hazards on their own farms and in their communities, locating suspicious smokes and fires built without permits, stamping out lighted cigarettes or cigars thrown out by motorists, reporting license numbers of careless motorists, watching for fires from household incinerators, and assisting local fire wardens in any way possible. After one bad forest fire had been extinguished with the help of club boys and girls, the fire chief wrote: "The 4-H Rangers got right into the fight, followed orders, and were as good as many men who fought."

Connecticut and California 4-H Clubs have organized 4-H fire patrols. Some clubs have raised money for fire equipment, and others have rebuilt trucks for fire purposes in rural areas. In most counties in Connecticut, since the National 4-H Victory program has been under way, there has been a decided increase in the number of 4-H fire-fighting patrols or crews, and many of those already under way have gained new members and obtained added fire-fighting equipment.

In Marin County, Calif., the Nicasio 4-H Club decided that their community project would be supplementary to the Nicasio farm center fire-control program. As a result, the members located all the sources of water in the community on a large map which was then made available in the community. This work of the young people stimulated them to take greater interest in the causes of fires and in fire prevention. Club members put on a fire demonstration in the local schools and influenced a number of farmers to obtain simple fire equipment for their homes. They

also studied spark arresters as several tractors had caused fires in their own community.

In Santa Cruz County, Calif., Francis Gregory, one of the 1940 4-H All-Stars, is said to be the youngest fire chief in America. In 1941, he reorganized his Davenport Fire Department based on the training received as a 4-H Club member. Included in such training were demonstrations at regular fire-control field meetings, showing how fires are spotted on the headquarters map with the use of the Osborne range finder in lookout towers.

In Oregon, the 4-H fire-prevention campaign, sponsored by the State fire marshal department in cooperation with the State College of Agriculture, is stressing the economic value of fire safety as a means of saving millions of dollars annually on the farms. The Oregon 4-H boys and girls have been trained in the skillful use of fire extinguishers and in obtaining and properly placing on-the-farm ladders of adequate length, covered water barrels, hose, and pails. They have developed a system of fire signals which will quickly summon farm neighbors in the event of fire.

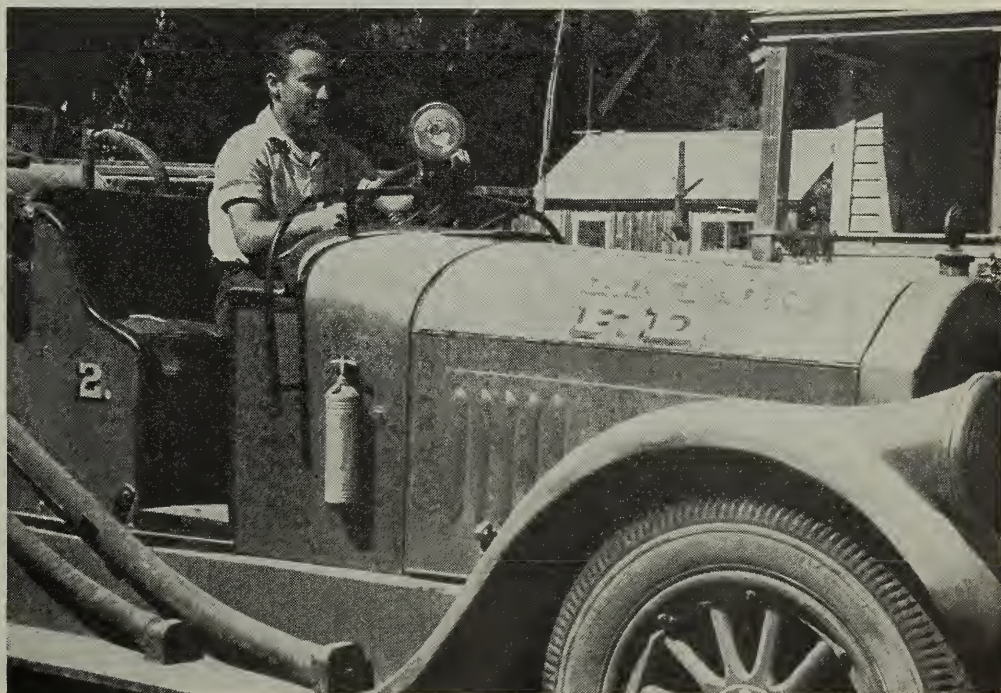
In Nevada, a farm-fire-hazard survey of the State as part of the Nation's program of defense was recently launched by the State extension service. County by county, the hazards from fire, especially in time of war, were surveyed, chiefly by 4-H Club boys and girls nearly a thousand strong. Methods of eliminating the hazards were furnished farmers

and ranchers so that they might remedy them and insure a successful harvest of the foods for freedom. Checked in this study were all places and equipment which might be dangerous. Included was the farmhouse itself, grass or weeds and rubbish in the yard near the house, the heating equipment, chimneys, electrical installations, oil lamps, gasoline, and cleaning fluids, as well as grass, brush, and accumulated rubbish near barns, haystacks, and farm equipment.

The Barbour County 4-H Club members are given credit for the establishment of a forestry protection system because of their efforts in obtaining 5,000 signatures to agreements not to burn woods. Last year, 1,348 club meetings were devoted to a study of forestry and the prevention of forest fires in Alabama.

In order to protect crops as an important factor in the successful prosecution of the war, a special effort is being made to enlist and train all 4-H members as volunteers in farming areas in the use of simple equipment and to act at a moment's notice in order that food supplies may be saved and sabotage attempts thwarted. For this purpose, 4-H boys are being enlisted in many States along with their fathers as members of local fire-fighting crews or patrols and are being trained in the equipping of trailers with fire extinguishers, ladders, sacks, hose, rakes, shovels, and pumps; in the use and care of hand-fighting equipment; and in the removal of all fire hazards from the farms and the communities. 4-H Club members are also being trained to deal with incendiary bombs, remembering their 4-H war slogan, "On the alert, always."

A young fire chief, Francis Gregory, was a 1940 4-H all star in California. He has reorganized the Davenport Fire Department and now has an efficient fire-fighting organization.



Home work for the war

A visit to home demonstration clubs in the great Valley of Virginia gives Clara Bailey a glimpse of how Virginia women are working together to make the Nation's war effort effective.

■ Victory begins at home, and it is there that you find women from coast to coast working away at their war tasks. What can women find to do which will strengthen the Nation for war? Well, the women of Rockbridge County, Va., have figured out a number of things they can do and they are doing them.

Three sunny spring days spent with Catherine Peery, home demonstration agent, visiting some of these women on their farms or meeting them at the school, the church, and in their own club houses, left the impression that food is the keystone of their efforts. First, they say, we must grow food—food for the armed forces, food for war workers, food for everyone in Rockbridge County that we may have a health reserve here.

Spring was garden time and everyone was planting. To be sure that everyone made provision for an adequate victory garden, the local extension leadership organization was used. Each neighborhood of about 50 families had a man and a woman leader. These two leaders got together and listed the people in their neighborhood, giving the size of the farm and whether farmed by owner or tenant. Then they made definite plans to see each one on the list, at church, the lodge, the store, or by a special visit, helping all to plan their gardens. For those unable to buy seed, the County Welfare Board set aside \$400.

A local leader, proprietor of the country store in Irish Creek, a community high up in one of the mountain "hollows," said of her activities:

"I tell them they won't have no food. They tell me 'why, I get relief,' and I tell them 'you can't get what ain't.'"

Seed exchanges, seed catalogs, and vegetables were the theme of every meeting and corner gathering. Seven women of the Timber Ridge Club at Fairfield pooled their orders for seed and got a one-third discount. "It was a lot of work," said the chairman. "We couldn't even find a set of scales to measure ounces, but everyone got enough seed to feed their families, we saw to that, and someone tells me every day that they wish they had been in on it."

Each of the 18 home demonstration clubs elected a garden leader who receives special training from the extension garden specialist which she agrees to pass on to club members and neighbors. Each club has a committee whose duty it is to carry the work to non-members of home demonstration clubs. Each

community has set up a demonstration garden to help with varieties of vegetables to grow, insect control, and other problems which beset the gardener.

Abundant food is taken for granted on many of the valley farms—so much for granted that it was a real shock to the women to find out that some children came to school without breakfast or adequate lunch, that more than 174 farms had no milk supply, and many knew nothing of the year-round garden.

"One of our activities which we feel is most important in these times is the school lunch," said Catherine Peery as she took us over the mountains to visit the Mountain View School, one of 8 schools in which home demonstration clubs sponsor the school lunches. The school serves a wide area of valley and mountain farm land, many of the children coming 10 miles or more. The 180 children were ready, clean, and expectant. Lunch was served in a separate building, newly painted, and built last year by NYA labor from two old abandoned district schoolhouses. The floor and the tables were covered with new linoleum. Bouquets of forsythia, redbud, and fruit blossoms made the lunch seem festive, and wide

A neighborhood leader calls to get a farm woman's pledge to buy War Savings stamps and bonds. Neighborhood leaders in Rockbridge County, Va., have been the rounds of all the neighbors twice; once to talk about a Victory garden and the second time to give everyone a chance to subscribe to War Savings stamps and bonds.



windows on three sides looked out on the grandeur of the Blue Ridge.

A very solemn little girl said an unintelligible grace in a high-piping voice and we sat down to a meal of substantial soup, fruit salad, and plenty of bread and butter. Women of the home demonstration club were as proud of the meal as the children and after lunch displayed the cellar with its lines of cans, plenty of milk, baskets of fresh fruit and vegetables, some of them surplus commodities and some of them donated by women of the home demonstration clubs and interested parents.

"The children seem so much brighter and more interested in fixing up the school and grounds as well as in their lessons since we began to give them lunches here," said the principal, Janie Powers, who is enthusiastic about the program.

Faced with a war, the women want to know more about the principles of good nutrition. It was put in first place on home demonstration club programs. Red Cross nutrition classes were sponsored in unorganized communities, taught by the agent, teacher or other home-economics trained persons in the county. Looking in on a group at Mountain View School we found them scratching their heads over final examinations, having completed the 20-hour Red Cross course under the direction of the Farm Security Supervisor. They were enthusiastic about what they had learned in preparing whole grain cereals available on the farm. They had brought some American cheese for us to sample which they had learned to make in the course.

Home nursing also had its advocates, and it was good to see the pride and satisfaction with which about 20 women of the East Lexington Club stepped up to get their Red Cross certificates from a local trained nurse. These classes were typical of those over the county.

Patriotism is a tradition with the women of Rockbridge County. You will find in the old Timber Ridge Presbyterian graveyard used in Colonial days, the very same family names which now appear on the rolls of the Timber Ridge Home Demonstration Club. They live close to the memory of Robert E. Lee, who spent his last years in Lexington, the county seat, and you will see pictures of good-looking soldier boys on almost every mantel—sons, husbands, and sweethearts, last year on the farm, this year in camp. They have much to live up to and they plan to do it.

May was citizenship month in the clubs. Fancy Hill Club set the pattern and the rest followed. The women sent in suggestions before the meeting as to what the women of Rockbridge County could do to help win the war, and these were used as the basis for discussion in the May meeting. Among the things they decided would be most useful was buying more bonds and stamps. At the request of the war board, the local leaders made a house-to-house canvass, giving an opportunity to pledge regular buying.

The women agreed to refrain from unneces-

sary criticism of present-day government policies during the present emergency. The pledge of allegiance to the flag was adopted as a regular feature of every meeting. Members doubled up, filling every car to capacity when coming to meetings so as to save rubber and gasoline. Each member pledged some volunteer work in her own neighborhood to

see that underprivileged families increase their food production.

After a thorough study of their situation and their problems these are some of the ways in which the women of Rockbridge County, Va., are building a strong health reserve and high morale at home, to support the war program in every possible way.

In the footsteps of Paul Revere

■ It required about a month to bring about the organization of Extension Minutemen in New York State, but on April 18, date of the official launching, it was announced that 15,000 persons had been enrolled in the agricultural counties of the State.

This, of course, is moving rather fast. It could have been announced somewhat sooner but the April 18 date seemed to offer an ideal tie-up as it marked the one hundred and sixty-seventh anniversary of the famous ride of Paul Revere in Revolutionary War days. The Extension Minuteman then could be offered as the modern counterpart of the minuteman of 1775 with a similar job of reaching every farm and village family quickly and in any emergency.

Launched on Anniversary

There was some question of using this date to launch the program, because it might have given the impression of a "stunt" or a "put up" affair; and to offset this an announcement was made through newspapers and radio that a minuteman organization was under way and what its duties were to be, also that it was part of a "streamlining" of the Extension Service to meet the war effort.

In preparation for the big day, a special "fill in" type of story was sent to all county agents with the suggestion that weeklies be reached the same week of the launching and the story withheld for dailies until the actual day. The names of all minutemen were to be included in the story. It worked out very well.

From the extension editor's office also went a State-wide story, with more details and background of the plan, timed to reach papers on April 18, which was a Saturday. New York city morning newspapers used it in Sunday editions. It gave comparisons of high and low counties.

The radio service of the college prepared a special 7-minute script for the occasion and released it on the launching day by transcription to seven different stations. The stations at Rochester, Buffalo, Utica, Watertown, Binghamton, Syracuse, and Ithaca blanketed the State.

Six students in extension broadcasting, plus a narrator, comprised the cast and had the benefit of one rehearsal before the final recording. The broadcast was intended not only to

call attention to the launching of the minuteman organization but also to indicate the type of work its members would do.

Starting with a quotation from Longfellow's famous poem, the scene shifted to a country store where a woman was having trouble buying burlap, as an indication of one of today's problems. An extension minuteman straightened it out by explaining that there was no priority on burlap, just a shortage. In like manner, box nails and sodium nitrate were handled. Then came an explanation of the minuteman system, and the broadcast concluded with a continuance of Longfellow's poem into the fade-out.

A third job was to see that the minutemen themselves had a job that day, and so all of them had an official communication explaining points on farm labor, orders of the War Production Board, industrial building, the ordering of machinery parts, filling the coal bins, and other timely facts.

The effort here is to give the latest and best information, which is verified and documented, to help answer questions, quell rumors, to straighten out misunderstandings, and to clarify governmental regulations.

Distribution of 15,000 copies of the first information letter to the minutemen presented quite a task but was handled through the county agents. The single-page letter carries a double frank; when folded, the USDA frank appears on the outside, and below it is space for the address. Thus no envelope is needed and the work of the agent is simplified.

Minutemen Wear Special Button

In addition, 15,000 buttons showing Paul Revere, on horseback and carrying a lighted lantern, were ordered, sent, and used as the official insignia of the organization. On each button are the words, "Extension Minuteman—Food for Victory." A large red "V" runs through the design. Each minuteman also has a printed folder in which to place essential information.

To explain the wartime organization of the New York State Extension Service, including the minuteman organization in the counties, 20,000 copies of a special bulletin were prepared. The minuteman seal has a prominent place on the cover, which is attractively printed in red, white, and blue.

Agents Organize Tornado Relief

Two tornadoes running amuck in Illinois damaged more than 200 farms in about 5 counties. The way in which agents met the problems of the disaster is illustrated in Champaign County where Agent J. E. Harris and his executive committee agreed on a relief call to help clean up the stricken area. The storm took a diagonal course, southwest to northeast, across the counties. Cards sent to all box holders advised all who could help to travel north or south directly to the field of destruction, taking with them wrecking tools, wagons, and trucks. Sixteen hundred farmers reported and worked 2 days on the clean-up job which was done so smoothly and well that the local paper nominated Agent Harris as the "Man of the Month."

Agent I. F. Green in Peoria County, another of the tornado-stricken areas, reported that 36 farmers were hit by the tornado which did about \$250,000 damage to farm buildings and spread debris over about 1,200 acres of farm land. The State furnished trucks from the highway department and 30 men for 3 days to help clean up. Agent Green says: "We were particularly interested that these fields should be cleaned up in order that the farmers would not be delayed in the spring planting. We also furnished many farmers with plans for rebuilding, but most of them are depending on temporary quarters now until crops are planted."

Flour Ground at Curb Market

Home-grinding of whole-wheat flour is being encouraged through demonstrations conducted at North Carolina home demonstration curb markets.

L. L. McLendon, former county farm agent in Duplin County, demonstrates the use of small home-grinding flour mills for use in making whole-wheat flour, corn meal, and cracked corn for chicken feed.

As a part of the same demonstrations, Sallie Brooks, assistant extension nutritionist, and Ruby Scholz, assistant food conservationist and marketing specialist show how to make tasty rolls, biscuits, breads, cookies, and breakfast cereals from the whole grain.

"These small mills," says Mr. McLendon, "are the answer to the problem created in eastern North Carolina by the rapid increase in small-grain acreages. Whole-wheat flour does not keep very well, and the small home-grinding outfits enable a farm family to grind fresh flour frequently."

■ More than 1,000 farm men, women, boys, girls, and teachers representing 31 school communities attended the twelfth annual Lee County Negro Farmers' Conference held recently at the Lee County Training School, Auburn, Ala. Lively discussions on What We Can Do to Win the War and Food for Freedom were featured.

Enlisting farms in the Ozarks

**T. E. ATKINSON, Agricultural Agent, and
MRS. MAUREE E. NANCE, Home Demonstration Agent
Grant County, Ark.**

The Food for Victory campaign was launched in Grant County by calling a county meeting that was planned around the 70 members of the county agricultural planning committee, representing 35 neighborhoods. Thirty-five men and 35 women along with 8 other leaders and 12 Negro men and women made up a group of 90 minutemen who received certificates of appointment from the State of Arkansas.

In addition, preachers, teachers, businessmen, representatives of organizations, agricultural agencies, and 4-H Club leaders and officers were present to make an attendance of 102 at the county meeting. W. O. Parks, chairman of the county agricultural planning committee, presided at this meeting. The chairman requested the reading of a plan of work prepared and recommended by a subcommittee. After some discussion, the entire plan of work, including the enlistment of all rural families, was adopted. Thus, the farm leaders voted upon themselves the responsibility of projecting the largest and most diversified program ever undertaken by them.

The home demonstration agent then led a discussion on how to conduct the enlistment campaign in each neighborhood, and work kits of supplies were distributed.

The county meeting was climaxed with an inspirational address by a local minister, veteran of World War I.

The following week a training meeting was held for the Negro minutemen.

All minutemen assisted by 4-H Club local leaders, home demonstration club officers, teachers, preachers, and businessmen then proceeded to hold enlistment meetings in their neighborhood on Arkansas Enlistment Day, January 22. A total of 38 neighborhood meetings were held, 4 of which were Negro meetings. Following these meetings, the minutemen made personal visits to enlist families not present at the meetings and within a week reported an enrollment of 1,065 farm families in the Food for Victory campaign, which is 85.4 percent of the farm families in Grant County.

The minutemen were assisted in reaching such a large percentage of the farm families by the county newspaper and the circular letter which was sent to each family. Two weeks preceding the county meeting, the Sheridan Headlight carried Food for Victory stories and the emblem on the front page. A two-column advertisement calling attention to Enlistment Day and giving the neighborhood enlistment centers was paid for by the Grant County bank.

That the Food for Victory campaign was well understood and the challenge accepted by the farm families is shown by the increases in production pledged by these families.

The greatest increases pledged were as follows: Dairy cows, 26 percent; poultry, 115 percent; meat, 13 percent; sorghum for sirup, 102 percent; intention to can, fruits, 45 percent; vegetables, 37 percent; pounds cured meat, 139 percent; and peanuts for oil, 700 acres. No peanuts have ever been grown for oil before.

In an effort to keep the program active and

make realities out of pledges, extension leaflets have been supplied on Grow a Victory Garden, Arkansas Farm Family Food Supply Plan, Grow Sorghum for Sirup, Food for Health, Care and Repair of Household Equipment, Peanut Production, Milk Production for National Defense, Livestock Feed Supply Plan, Care and Repair of Farm Machinery. Circular letters have been sent to subject-matter leaders and others urging them to make personal visits and to assist in conducting discussions and demonstrations, also to assist in placement of farm labor and in salvage programs.

County extension agents have conducted 60 meetings on special war production goals with an attendance of 521 persons. Ten of these meetings were held specifically for training leaders. Other meetings were devoted to group discussions and demonstrations on growing Victory gardens, growing healthy chicks, improved dairy practices, peanut production, and feeding livestock.

Minutemen canvass Arkansas farms

Guided by the Extension Service, encouraged by 10,000 minutemen, and assisted by 45,000 trained local leaders, Arkansas farm families from the Ozarks to the mighty muddy Mississippi, and from Crowley's Ridge to the sluggish waters of the Red River, have rallied to the cause of Victory.

Organized into neighborhood production units by minutemen and assisted with production practices by subject-matter local leaders, Arkansas farm families have pledged themselves to increase production of all foods and agricultural products needed for the successful prosecution of the war.

This carefully planned program of sustained emphasis for the duration is the contribution that Arkansas farm people and their leaders are making to the United States Department of Agriculture's Food for Freedom program.

Organization of the farm front for victory got under way in Arkansas almost immediately following Pearl Harbor and America's formal entrance into the war.

Recognizing the historical responsibility of the Extension Service to guide farm people in all times of crises, early in December extension officials began laying plans for providing the State's farm families with the necessary educational leadership in a war-time production program.

Working throughout the Christmas holidays, staff members perfected plans for reaching every farm family in the State through voluntary leaders and for organizing the State into neighborhood production units. County agricultural planning committeemen designated as minutemen served as organizers.

The set-up also provided for the constant contact between extension workers and farm families through trained local subject-matter leaders. As a result of years of intensive training by county extension agents and specialists, some 45,000 local leaders—or 1 to every 5 farm families in the State—were prepared and ready to vigorously lead their communities and neighborhoods in an all-time record production program.

The Victory production organization effort also included plans for an M-Day or State-wide enlistment day for agriculture. Planned as an answer to the farm people's desire for immediate action, enlistment day also served to supply valuable information to leaders and extension agents. Enlistment forms were devised to obtain information concerning the farm's present production units, such as dairy animals, work stock, swine, and poultry flocks, and prospective increases pledged by the family to insure a year-round food-and-feed supply and a surplus for the Victory program.

Special materials were designed, written, and produced for use by the county extension agents, minutemen, and local leaders. These include certificates of appointments for minutemen, window enlistment stickers, posters, press, and radio releases, and suggested newspaper advertisements. Also, there have been produced to date 19 different pocket-size extension leaflets, emphasizing special practices and methods for attaining production goals.

Immediately after the first of the year, all extension workers attended a called conference to receive final instructions and materials for launching the Victory program. Re-

turning to their counties, extension agents and the county agricultural planning committees met to perfect local organization of their county campaigns for carrying the program to "the forks of the creek."

With 10,816 minutemen on the job, enlistment meetings were held in 4,020 centers on January 22. The information contained on the enlistment cards was summarized for neighborhoods by the minutemen before being turned over to the county extension agents.

Following enlistment day, minutemen, with neighborhood-delineation maps prepared for use of agricultural planning, as guides, made a house-to-house canvass to contact families who were unable to attend enlistment meetings. At the present time, county extension agents report a total of 118,424 farm families enlisted, or 54 percent of the farm population.

From the enlistment cards, lists of families deficient in certain production units, such as gardens, poultry flocks, and the like, were prepared for the use of the agents in distributing Food for Victory subject-matter information. These lists are also turned over to local leaders so that the families in their neighborhoods might be given special assistance.

Various methods have been worked out to help families to reach the goals pledged on the enlistment cards. Home demonstration club members have "adopted" families lacking poultry and gardens. They have assumed the responsibility of helping families to obtain these production units. Many home demonstration club local leaders are also offering their homes and canning equipment as neighborhood canning centers.

Seed exchanges, canning and cooking schools, and gardening contests are other methods being used by local home demonstration clubs to facilitate the production of food for victory.

Local farm organizations are also accepting a large share of the responsibility for the success of the all-out production program. Activities of local organizations include co-operative purchases of both crop and garden seed and of machinery, such as seed treaters, harvesters, and combines; offering prizes for 4-H victory demonstration contests and gardening contests; and cooperation in the efforts of the labor subcommittee of the agricultural planning committee and the United States Employment Service in locating and distributing labor.

The minuteman, having accepted the responsibility of aiding the Extension Service in organizing and promoting all-out production, are maintaining interest and morale through community neighborhood discussion groups.

With 45,000 local leaders ready to assume any responsibility suggested, the Extension Service has been directing its efforts since January toward more efficient use of leaders through better training.

The first step taken in this procedure was to have refresher courses for county and home

demonstration agents to bring them up to date on latest subject-matter information. Study days were held at the main and branch experiment stations for the agents. Training schools in cooking, consumer information, and methods of food preservation were held for the home demonstration staff. The agents, in turn, trained local leaders who returned to their respective communities and held similar schools. In some counties in the State, cooking schools have been conducted in every community by local leaders. One significant

result of the cooking schools has been the increased use of whole-grain cereals and in the production and use in the diet of soybeans.

Newspaper editors, local businessmen, and farm people alike are of one accord that the program was launched when people were demanding action and wanting to have a personal part in war efforts. The reception given the program by people in general, as evidenced by editorial comment and response from farm people, marks it as the most popular launched by the Arkansas Extension Service.

Delta farms mobilize resources

**J. J. PICKREN, Agricultural Agent, and
CORA LEE COLEMAN, Home Demonstration Agent
North Mississippi County, Ark.**

■ The first meeting held in Yarbrow Community, North Mississippi County, was a joint meeting of the community agriculture planning committee, 4-H Club, and minutemen of the Yarbrow community. The Food for Victory campaign was explained by the county agent to the group. Then J. R. Lambert, chairman of the committee, led a discussion; and, at the conclusion, T. R. Ivy, local leader of the 4-H Club said that it would be a great job for the 4-H Club. The planning committee agreed but suggested that before the club started the campaign, a letter should be sent from the county agent's office explaining the program to each farmer and explaining what the 4-H Club members were to do. They also agreed that the program should be given plenty of publicity through the local newspapers, on the radio, and by circular letters—not only in starting the campaign but furnishing current information throughout the year. The 4-H Club members said that this was a great help to them and that the farmers were actually looking for them and inquiring when they would be there. Mr. Ivy called a meeting of the club the following Monday morning and, with the help of Mr. Lambert, divided the community into districts and assigned a squad of 4-H Club boys and girls to each district. A list of names in each district was placed on the blackboard, and as a card was brought in for a farmer his name was erased from the board. When the club members had contacted all the people they could, those remaining were turned over to Mr. Lambert, and his group contacted them.

In the Dogwood and New Liberty communities where we did not have a 4-H Club, an entirely different method was used. A meeting of the community agriculture planning committees for these two communities was called at the Dogwood Ridge clubhouse. The campaign was discussed by the county agent. Then a discussion of the best way to contact

each farmer in the community was led by the chairman, Dolph Garrett. The 28 men present came to the conclusion that the best method was to divide the communities into districts with a minuteman responsible for each district. The results were that 281 families were contacted, and these communities pledged to do more than their part.

The Negroes also played an important part in the campaign. A meeting of all the heads of the various Negro schools was called at Blytheville, and the county agent explained the program to them. The 12 Negro teachers and minutemen agreed unanimously to get the job done. January 22 was declared a Food for Victory holiday for the Negroes so they could have community meetings and explain the Food for Victory campaign. These meetings were held with great success, the largest being held at Armored Colored School where Prof. L. W. Harroway and Negro minuteman Walter Anderson, had 168 at their meeting.

The program has been responsible for the setting up of the plantation garden demonstration on the Roseland plantation where 21 families will get their vegetables. This garden has been set up for demonstration and will be cultivated by Mr. Rose under the supervision of the county agent. A plantation canning-center demonstration is being set up on the Clear Lake farm. A building is being constructed at headquarters, and the families will bring their vegetables, meats, and other things grown in their personal gardens and in four community gardens to the center where they will can them under the supervision of somebody employed by Mr. Rogers, manager of the plantation. Similar gardens are also being planted on the Jimmie Terrell farm (80 families), the E. M. Regnold farm (more than 100 families), and the G. E. Gillenwater farm. This is something that has never been done before in the history of North Mississippi County, the leaders say.

Hawaii extension calls "double quick" on wartime activities

■ Since war came to the "Crossroads of the Pacific" on December 7, the Hawaiian Extension Service has worked closely with the Office of the Military Governor.

The wartime economy of the Territory of Hawaii, comprising eight islands, is administered entirely by the Office of the Military Governor. Rule of the Military Government, also termed martial law, was made operative by the Army's commanding general immediately after the Pearl Harbor attack. Civilian governmental agencies no longer perform judicial, legislative, and executive functions.

Such departments as Land Transportation and Control, Cargo and Passenger Control, and Food Control are in the Office of the Military Governor. In the Office of Food Control, five extension workers, including Director H. H. Warner; Paul A. Gantt, extension animal husbandman; Ashley C. Browne, extension horticulturist; K. I. Hanson, extension agricultural economist; and K. Murata, assistant agricultural economist, are carrying on the regular extension program under the direction of Col. W. R. White.

Hawaii for many years has been dependent on the mainland for 70 percent of the food she consumes. For some time Director Warner has believed that Hawaii should step up her production of food in order to be as nearly self-sufficient as possible in the event of any emergency. Today, as a result of the December 7 attack, Hawaii has become articulately aware of the great importance of home food production. With less and less cargo space available for food on the ships that are coming in from the Pacific coast, the importation of foodstuffs has grown into a problem of necessary control, and now, in order to conserve space, only the more essential food commodities are shipped in. Permits are required for the importation of food—canned goods, beef, and poultry products. In the issuance of permits, feed for livestock and poultry is also included. In the importation of food the policy is to bring in foods which help to maintain an adequate diet for civilians and feed enough to maintain livestock and poultry.

Director Warner, as Supervisor of Imports, issues permits to local merchants for the importation of the more essential commodities; and the policy is to issue permits according to a merchant's normal requirements. As the ships which used to ply regularly between Hawaii and the mainland are now doing war duty, carrying war materials, the importance of conserving cargo space can be seen.

The Hawaiian branch of the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation, with a \$35,000,000 revolving fund, also works in conjunction with the supervisor of imports. The FSCC has the job of building up a reserve of food in the

islands for civilian consumption. Director Warner advises the FSCC as to the amount of tonnage space on ships available and also on the kinds of food which should be imported. Director Warner is kept informed of the space available by agencies in San Francisco.

Director Warner is also a member of the local Agricultural War Board now at work on agricultural problems.

Among Paul Gantt's duties are the administration of problems relating to the production of beef, milk, pork, poultry, and poultry products, and the maintenance of daily inventories of meat in the hands of wholesalers and the daily slaughter of beef, veal, and pork on the Island of Oahu. Weekly inventories are taken of feed stocks on hand with wholesalers on Oahu. Mr. Gantt also issues permits for the shipment of livestock and poultry feed to outlying islands and approves import permits for feed from the mainland. He helped with the completion of the first inventory of livestock throughout the islands and worked with the Territorial Poultry Committee for the establishment of maximum prices for poultry and poultry products. Ceilings for pork have already been established.

Crops Specialist Browne centered his activities chiefly on the clarification of the general order of the Military Governor covering the possession and use of agricultural poison. According to Mr. Browne, this general order was not clearly understood by farming people, dealers, and homeowners, and there was much confusion regarding its intent. Growers were so confused and fearful of transgressing that unless the order was clarified promptly, it was believed that the difficulty of obtaining insecticides would contribute to the present problem of labor shortage. The loss of financial incentive resulting from recent price fixing also has further accentuated the downward trend in territorial food production. Mr. Browne also completed a report to the Military Governor, setting forth the quantities of seed required to assure the public safety of 400,000 civilians in case Hawaii was completely blocked off from all sources of boat supplies. The requirement recommended was for a period of 3 years. Recommendations were also given on the proper storage of the reserve seed supply.

Agricultural Economist Hanson assists the supervisor of food production and advises on the progress of food production in the territory as revealed by statistics related to produce plantings. He supervises crop-estimating work and marketing observations and compiles data for the monthly Agricultural Outlook covering the entire territory. He also assists in the enforcement and observa-

tion of maximum prices of fresh produce recently established by the Office of the Military Governor. Included in his activities is the produce inspection at the docks and at the markets where he works with wholesalers of fruit and vegetables on many varied problems.

The Extension Service supervised a milk route survey to reduce gasoline consumption and tire mileage by wholesale and retail milk deliverers on the Island of Oahu.

An Americanization program of Japanese in Hawaii is being supported by the Extension Service in cooperation with other civilian agencies.

B. A. Tower, extension poultry husbandman, served in a liaison capacity between the livestock specialist of the Office of the Military Governor and local poultrymen, his activity being mainly to help poultrymen maintain normal egg production in view of inadequate feed supplies.

Roy A. Goff, assistant director, is supervising extension work at the headquarters on the university campus. Mr. Goff is, specifically, liaison officer between Director Warner and Extension Service personnel, including specialists, county agents, and the clerical staff. He directs educational work of specialists and county agricultural and home demonstration agents on Oahu and outlying islands. Frequently, he makes trips by plane to other islands to assist with the production problems of county agents in all phases—animal husbandry, truck crops and horticulture, poultry, and crop estimating.

The work of county extension agents in recent months included organization work in pooling trucking facilities for transportation of farm produce to market centers; distribution of gasoline coupons; seed and feed rationing and distribution; swine and truck crops survey; advisory work with food production committees of the Office of Civilian Defense; assisting farmers in rice production and milling; educational work in poultry feeding; collection of livestock census data for the Military Governor; informing farmers regarding boats available for shipment of produce; and sales-control work of insecticides and chemicals.

Agents have assisted OCD in the development of a plan to determine feed requirements of dairy cattle, poultry, and swine, and on matters of price control. They have assisted farmers to procure animal feed and helped with a project for growing seedlings for community distribution. They have made studies and plans and given suggestions for the establishment of marketing centers and inspected range land to determine pasture needs and herd improvement.

Extension workers have conferred with Army officials on feed supplies on hand and vegetable production progress and have made weekly inspections of vegetables consigned for Army use. They have also given assistance to Army units in developing vegetable gardens and on problems related to collection of gar-

bage from Army camps and distribution to swine raisers.

In Hawaii's house organ, *The Extension Letter of January*, Kathryn Shellhorn, assistant director in home economics, says "It has been said that 'food will win the war.' It is imperative that each family take advantage of all available food, especially that which is in abundance. At present we have a large supply of bananas in some districts. Bananas may be easily used if the housewife knows how to prepare them in different ways. It may be necessary to change our food habits. Even though you may like rice for every meal, bananas, when they are plentiful should be used in place of rice. This is an excellent opportunity for the housewife to demonstrate how versatile she is in preparing foods. It is also a good time for members of the family to show how willing they are in learning to like foods to which they are not ordinarily accustomed."

In a recent letter, Mrs. Alice P. Trimble, assistant in home economics, writes: "I must

say I was happy I had completed my regular trips to the other islands just the week before and was at home on December 7.

"We are really busy. Food, and adequate food, of course, is the most important thing facing civilians. All home economists are busy; in fact, we have even organized ourselves into a committee, and every day we have radio talks and newspaper articles giving information to homemakers. Supervising the food preservation project takes me back to my extension days on the mainland. It is really fun to pack a pressure cooker around once again. You should see me extract delicious cooking fat from coconuts. And did you know that butter can be made from coconut milk?

"Women's Clubs—Yes, we have met since the blitz and will continue to do so. Meeting in organized groups such as our Business and Professional Club and Soroptimist Club helps to keep up morale, and they do have a place in our program for victory."

families to raise food for freedom and health.

The organization work was started the middle of January. Planning was done by a steering committee composed of the county farm and home demonstration agents, C. S. Springer, the chairman of the agricultural committee of the chamber of commerce, and the chamber's secretary-manager, Gould Bryan.

Businessmen Trained

After the plan was worked out, the leaders had to be trained. This phase started with training the businessmen, who devoted 3 long evenings to it, with the agents serving as leaders. A county-wide meeting attended by more than 300 local leaders was then held, preceding the 83 neighborhood meetings.

The neighborhood committees, one from each of the 83 neighborhoods, are composed of from 5 to 8 members. These members attended their local meetings, each of which were also attended by a member of the chamber of commerce. Incidentally, these businessmen used their own cars for all of these trips.

The neighborhood meetings were held in a 2-week period; all of those present were enrolled, and later the chairmen of the clean-up committees contacted and signed up those who were unable to attend.

Each local committee has several leaders, such as a general chairman, a leader on publicity, and one on food standards. The chamber of commerce representatives were chairmen on food guides and assisted in filling out the guides at the meeting.

County Agent D. B. Grace and Mrs. Elizabeth Ward, the home demonstration agent, both feel that maybe agricultural workers have been overlooking a good source of leadership in the past by not calling upon folks in town to help put over such programs as this one.

Grace says: "This is a selling job, and we have had the advantage of having a staff of people who make their living by selling. After all, there is not much difference between selling material products and selling ideas. This, too, should be remembered. We plan to use this combination on our entire county extension program; it is not confined to farm family food supply program."

Newspapers and the rural teachers have been generous in helping to organize and put over the program.

For several years, the McAlester Chamber of Commerce has been active in agricultural programs, but never before has it thrown as much manpower into a program as it has put into the 1942 food and feed programs.

Businessmen assisting represent banking, dry goods and grocery merchants, lumbermen, seedsmen, ginners, oil mills, implement dealers, county officials, and others. In practically every instance, these businessmen deal directly with the farm people and this fact was responsible for them being placed on the committee.

Business helps farm family sign up



Members of the food and feed committee of the Cabiness Community in Pittsburg County, Okla., who carried the farm family food supply program to every member of the community.

■ Taking as a measure their whole-hearted cooperation in the Extension Service's farm family food supply program, the rural people of Pittsburg County should have plenty of vitamins and vitality when this year's harvest is in.

Every one of the 3,463 farm families listed in the 1940 census has enrolled, and, what is more, the committee members say they are going to outdo Uncle Sam's census and find some more families to enroll in the campaign to raise food and lots of it.

The program is a simple one; it requires

that every family signing the enrollment card will produce 75 percent or more of its food for the coming year.

Agricultural workers and local leaders in any county could boast if they had succeeded in getting 100 percent cooperation of the rural families, but in Pittsburg County the feat is doubly notable.

Consider the type of country. It is rough and hilly, and most of the roads are fair to poor; but 36 McAlester businessmen and 498 voluntary rural leaders went out into the hills and obtained the promises of all those

Minnesota's nutrition special

News of the unprecedented success of the Minnesota nutrition campaign began to trickle into Washington. Reports, letters, and returning field agents reflected the enthusiasm the agents felt for the work. When Agent McMillen's letter, briefly outlining how nutrition was taking hold in his county up on the Canadian border, was relayed to Director M. L. Wilson, the editor felt that the time had come to get an account of this activity for readers of the REVIEW. Agent McMillen was preparing to enter the armed forces. One of the last things he did as county agent was to write this article. May he have the same success in his new field of endeavor. The Koochiching County story could be duplicated with slight variations in many counties, for the plan was State-wide as explained in the second of these articles.

7,200 leaders trained

■ "Feeding the Farm Family for Health, Morale, and Victory" is a goal that should interest everyone, in the opinion of Julia O. Newton, Minnesota State home demonstration leader. She and the extension committee that planned the Minnesota nutrition program kept that uppermost in mind. As a result, men, women, and youngsters, and a score or more organizations from farm, small-town, and small-city communities are helping to "carry the ball."

During February, organization meetings were held in every county to plan a three-part program, each part to take a month for county leader training meetings and for leaders to carry the teaching to their own community groups. The theme for March was Right Foods Put More Life Into Living, a study of adequate diets and the reasons behind them; for April, Home-grown Food Supply in Wartime, stressing the health value of everyday foods and means of insuring an adequate supply; for May, Three Meals a Day the Minnesota Way, devoted to meal planning and principles of preparation.

Fill in Leader Ranks

The first lesson on "Right foods put more life into living" was given on March 9 and 10 in the county. The nutrition committee met a few days earlier to get a picture of the county situation and the possible responses that could be expected. At this time the agent reported the number of communities that had sent in leader names, indicating they would be represented at the training meeting. Members of the committee took names of organizations that had not reported leaders and agreed to contact them directly about appointing leaders to attend the training meeting.

Just prior to the training meetings, interested organizations in Fort Frances, Ontario, contacted the county nutrition chairman for permission to attend the sessions. This was

gladly granted, and when the leaders' meetings were held on March 10, the 131 leaders present included 4 leaders from Fort Frances, representing some 200 families. One leader-training meeting was held at Northome in the extreme south end of the county where 32 leaders attended, and the largest meeting was held in the city of International Falls, bringing 92 leaders. It is 72 miles between International Falls and Northome.

All leaders, representing 68 groups in the county, requested material for 2,500 families

to be distributed at their first meetings. Accordingly, it would appear that the program on teaching better food habits and food values will reach a strong 75 percent of all families in the county, as there are approximately 3,000 families in the county.

All Groups Study Nutrition

In spite of the fact that the spring break-up, coming the latter part of March, interfered with the work in some rural communities, all but three communities in the county were reached by the first series. Every type of organization is taking part—ladies' aids from churches, civic organizations, fraternal organizations, women's auxiliaries, women's labor unions, garden clubs, parent-teacher associations, school and home economic departments, WPA aides, and hot-lunch cooks.

The good effects of the first lesson are well demonstrated by the following statement from one of the leading store managers in International Falls: "My sales of fresh vegetables and fruits have increased 25 percent in the last few weeks. My sales of fresh vegetables and fruits represent 27 percent of all sales in the grocery department now, whereas a year ago this figure was only 15 percent." Many other store owners have made similar remarks about the increased demand for fresh fruits and vegetables, all of which should show that the program has been very beneficial and will greatly fortify the health standards of our people.

Koochiching studies food values

R. E. McMILLEN, Agricultural Agent, Koochiching County, Minn.

■ Koochiching County people have become fully aware of the great importance of nutrition work in wartime, and more than 2,000 families in this Canadian border area have already been reached with the program sponsored by the Minnesota Extension Service. The program for "Feeding the Family for Health, Morale, and Victory" was put over in gallant fashion through the splendid cooperation of the many regular and special wartime agencies functioning in the county. The Civilian Defense Council chairman, the Victory Aide chairman, the nutrition committee chairman, the Farm Security home supervisor, the AAA field woman, and the schools assisted the agent in every way possible to urge participation on the part of all classes of people. The response was far beyond expectation.

The interest seemed to grow from the time the first organization meeting was held on February 6, when the program was explained and outlined by the agent and an extension specialist. A county nutrition committee was named with Mrs. L. C. Eklund as chairman.

Reports on the March leader-training activity indicate that a total of 7,200 leaders attended all-day training sessions. These leaders represented 4,000 groups, or a total of 125,000 Minnesota families, by conservative estimate. One of the most significant features of this program is that it is reaching tens of thousands of town families, as well as farm families, through organizations which have not in the past worked with the Extension Service.

The scope of this program calls for a distribution of literature on a scale which exceeds anything ever before tried by Minnesota Extension. In addition to mimeographed teaching material, the March program called for the distribution of 150,000 copies of the new extension pamphlet, Your Family Food Needs, prepared especially for this purpose. A second pamphlet, Health from the Farm, was prepared for the April meetings, and a third, Three Meals a Day the Minnesota Way, carried information for the May meetings. Special effort was made

ON THE CALENDAR

- American Home Economics Association, Boston, Mass., June 21-25.
- American Association for Advancement of Science, Ann Arbor, Mich., June 22-26.
- National Education Association of United States, Denver, Colo., June 28-July 2.
- National Livestock and Meat Board, Chicago, Ill., June 18-19.
- American Dairy Science Association, East Lansing, Mich., June 23-25.
- American Society of Agricultural Engineers, Milwaukee, Wis., June 29-July 1.
- Home Demonstration Radio Program, Farm and Home Hour, Blue Network, July 1.
- 4-H Club Radio Program, Farm and Home Hour, Blue Network, arranged by New Jersey Extension Service, July 4.
- National Council State Garden Clubs, Inc., Seattle, Wash., July 7-10.
- 4-H Radio Program, Farm and Home Hour, Blue Network, arranged by Kentucky Extension Service, August 1.
- Vegetable Growers Association of America, Pittsburgh, Pa., August 4-7.

4-H Wire Salvage

The bale tie reclamation project is California's newest 4-H war project. Club members have been commandeered by extension engineers to collect from farmers in their communities all the ties used to bale hay and straw, in an effort to conserve baling wire. The 4-H members straighten and bundle the reclaimed ties and market them for future use. They are instructed to ask the farmers to unwrap the ties or cut them near the eye and to hang the ties on hooks or to lay them out straight in piles so that the wire will not get tangled. If no more than 6 inches of wire are wasted, the tie can be stretched back to its original length. The club members make arrangements to collect the wire and keep accurate records of all transactions.

Prairie Fire Prevention

Childress County, Tex., has developed a model fire-fighting organization in which each county commissioner acts as fire chief in his precinct. Ranchmen agreed to carry wire push brooms in their pick-ups and to provide fireguards, especially along main highways. Vocational agriculture students improvised flails from shovel handles which they topped with rubber flaps. The school board authorized the vocational agriculture teacher to carry students in the school bus to fight fires. The local siren was used to announce grass fires with a special signal, and the 34 members of the Childress city volunteer fire department agreed to lend aid.

Fire-fighting organizations have been organized in 21 other Texas counties to combat prairie fires which are a prevailing hazard throughout the dormant season.



The county nutrition chairman confers with some of her leaders representing 68 groups in Koochiching County, Minn. Four leaders, representing 200 families from across the border in Fort Frances, Ontario, were also trained.

to get copies to every family represented at a group meeting.

In setting up the county-level organization for this program, extension agents invited in representatives of such organizations as Civilian Defense, Farm Bureau, Grange, Farmers' Union, Parent-Teacher Council, Federation of Women's Clubs, 4-H Federation, Rural Youth, nursing committee, medical association, commissioners, welfare board, Legion and auxiliary, business and professional groups, church organizations, League of Women Voters, Red Cross, cooperative councils, grocers' associations, USDA War Boards, AAA Committee, Farm Security Committee, and vocational agriculture and home economics teachers.

Civilian defense councils at both State and county levels, working through their nutrition committees, are actively sponsoring this nutrition program and playing an important part in the local planning.

The teaching plan called for one or more training meetings in every county for each of the three phases of subject matter. Every possible kind of community group, for men as well as for women, was invited to send two leaders to these training sessions. Home demonstration agents were trained at district meetings, whereupon they arranged to conduct as many county training sessions as needed. In counties not served by home demonstration agents, States specialists visited the counties to conduct one or more training meetings.

Two types of organizations sent the most

leaders to training meetings, home demonstration groups which have been organized specifically for extension activities, and ladies' aids from churches. Close behind these were parent-teacher associations, Legion auxiliaries, women's clubs, church organizations including those for men, Farm Bureau units, 4-H Clubs, community clubs, legion posts, lodges, and granges. The above organizations were most prominent. However, a great many others were represented; for instance, Red Cross units, school districts, home economics departments, mothers' clubs, civilian defense clubs, garden societies, AAA field women, WCTU, League of Women Voters, Farm Security Administration, Rural Youth, Veterans of Foreign Wars and auxiliary, visiting aides to WPA clients, Farmers' Union, Campfire Girls and Scouts, and others.

Whose Garden?

The following happened in a local hardware store the other day when I was making a purchase: A well-dressed lady and her husband came into the store to buy supplies. The lady bought a heavy shovel, a hoe, and a rake; and as she paid for them she remarked to the clerk, "The other things belong to my husband, and these are mine. I'm going to have a garden as sure as G— grows green apples!"—O. T. McWhorter, *Secretary-Treasurer, Oregon State Horticultural Society, Corvallis.*

Does the News Article Stimulate Action?

The newspaper as a method of extension teaching may become more widely used as the restrictions imposed by the war become more stringent and limit the use of other extension methods. With more frequent and more widespread use of the news article, several questions arise as to its effectiveness. Are the news articles read? Do people like to read extension news articles? Do they do anything about what they read?

A home-to-home check in five counties in New Jersey showed that they do. One hundred and thirty-four homemakers who received the local newspaper which 3 weeks previously had carried an extension news article on nutrition, were interviewed. One-half of the homemakers had read the article. One-third expressed much appreciation for the article. One-sixth had acted upon one or more of the nutrition suggestions given in the article.

The news article pointed out the value of buying cheaper kinds of liver and of using slow cooking methods. It also gave recipes for preparing liver in different ways.

The percentage of homemakers who had acted upon the suggestions as a result of reading the article are as follows:

	Percent
Bought cheaper kinds of liver-----	9
Used slow-cooking methods-----	9
Served liver-----	13
Followed recipes-----	9
Took at least one of the above four actions-----	17

EFFECTIVENESS OF NUTRITION NEWS ARTICLES IN EXTENSION TEACHING.—Mildred Murphy, New Jersey Extension Service; and Fred P. Frutchey and Gladys Gallup, Federal Extension Service. New Jersey Ext. Pub., 1942.

Leader Training Meetings Get Results

With the use of more voluntary local leaders arising out of the war conditions and the subsequent introduction of the neighborhood leadership system to reach all rural families promptly, the question of the value of a training program for these voluntary local leaders becomes important. Although it is commonly believed that training meetings get results, objective evidence of their effectiveness places this belief on a "fact and figure" basis.

Measurable differences in the progress of 4-H clothing club girls whose leaders attended training meetings and clothing girls whose leaders did not attend training meetings were obtained from studies in Missouri and Massachusetts covering a year of project work. In both States, the club girls whose leaders had attended training meetings made more progress in reaching four of the clothing objectives than the club girls whose leaders had not attended training meetings.

EXTENSION RESEARCH

Studying Our Job of Extension Teaching

The comparative progress of both groups of girls of each State in reaching these clothing objectives is shown in the following percentages:

4-H clothing objectives	Girls whose leaders—	
	Attended training meetings	Did not attend training meetings
	In Missouri	
	Percent	Percent
Understanding patterns-----	11	9
Selecting clothes-----	5	2
Developing self-confidence-----	10	9
Appreciating clothes made-----	18	8
	In Massachusetts	
Understanding patterns-----	18	11
Selecting clothes-----	6	3
Developing self-confidence-----	1	—2
Appreciating clothes made-----	15	9

The results are based on measurements made at the beginning and end of the 4-H clothing projects. In each State the two groups of girls were equated with each other. The tests used in Massachusetts differed somewhat from those in Missouri and the results obtained in the two States cannot be compared.

The complete studies are available in the two following publications:

EDUCATIONAL GROWTH IN THE 4-H CLOTHING PROJECT, MISSOURI 1939-40.—Fred P. Frutchey, Federal Extension Service and Helen Church, Missouri Extension Service, U. S. D. A. Ext. Serv. Cir. 382, 1942.

EVALUATION IN THE 4-H CLOTHING PROJECT, MASSACHUSETTS, 1940-41.—Fred P. Frutchey, Federal Extension Service and Marion Forbes, Massachusetts Extension Service, U. S. D. A. Ext. Serv. Cir. 384, 1942.

What Attracts People to Exhibits?

Enlarged photographs, mounted or growing plants, piles of feeds, certain types of moving lights, and food displays were mentioned most often by the 306 Hoosiers interviewed at the Indiana State Fair, as the features which attracted their attention to the exhibits. Generally, the farmers viewing the exhibits said they were most interested in, or preferred those which dealt with their chief economic

interests, while the homemakers mentioned the electric kitchen more often than any other exhibit.

The study was made to ascertain the effectiveness of the farming and homemaking exhibits at the fair. Counts were made of individuals standing before the exhibits, and the length of time spent was recorded at various periods during the 3 days, to determine stopping power and interest value; second, interviews were obtained with visitors just after they had studied an exhibit, to find what attraction the exhibit had for them and to discover what they had learned from the exhibit; and third, visitors were interviewed after they had seen a number of the exhibits, to ascertain what exhibits were most liked by them.

There was a tendency for most visitors to turn to the right at the entrance and to pass exhibits from right to left, as viewed by the visitor, so that where sequence is involved from one side to the other in the exhibit it appears the exhibit should be arranged accordingly.—INDIANA STATE FAIR EXHIBITS.—G. M. Frier and L. M. Busche, Indiana Extension Service. Indiana Extension Studies, Cir. 6, November 1941.

Check Sheets Help Program Planning

To determine actual situations in their program planning, several California home demonstration agents have made up simple check sheets which they have had homemakers fill out at club meetings.

What rural women are paying for ready-made dresses for better wear, the kind of material, and the needed alterations, were basic queries in a short, well organized check sheet of six questions used to help plan an effective clothing program in San Benito County.

A questionnaire of eight well-defined questions was used in Tehama County. Inquiry was made into the type of garments women were buying, type they were making, and the problems they encountered in buying, and in doing their own sewing.

Home Agent Mrs. Dorothy Schreiner has used check sheets frequently to obtain information on the buying practices of homemakers in Stanislaus County. Timely pointers for the clothing program were acquired from surveys on the practices of rural women in buying and making curtains, and on what the women pay for their garments. The women wanted:

Better labeling of materials identifying the composition and quality.

Salesman to be less positive if not able to identify accurately the fibers and fabrics.

Salesman should learn simple fiber tests so as to be better informed, or permit the women to make their own tests.—Typewritten material, California Extension Service.

4-H Clubs learn to picture their work

J. R. SPENCER, Assistant County Agent, Oklahoma County, Okla.

The picture project of Oklahoma County came into being in a search for new interests to inject into the 4-H Clubs of the county. The first idea was to furnish pictorial records for 4-H Club projects. Then the display angle was conceived. If a project was worth an effort to make a picture of it, the picture was worth while too.

The clubs of the county were urged to take an action picture of every member. A picture committee was chosen, in most instances, and a schedule of visits worked out. In no instance was the county agent included. This picture committee had a varied membership, differing with each club. Some of the clubs of younger boys and girls chose a committee carrying one parent and two members, and in some places a teacher-supervisor. Clubs of older boys and girls acted independently. One club chose their committee and gave them a \$10 travel allowance to use in making visits. This was very successful. One club organized its club tour as a picture tour also. This worked nicely. A limited number of clubs made it an individual affair, each fellow responsible for the taking of his own picture. This was the least successful of all.

As soon as the pictures were made, the negative and at least one print of the picture were filed with the secretary, who was responsible for the negatives for 1 year, after which they were to be turned back to the members. This was to make them available to the county agents and for any possible publicity. The most commonly used camera was an inexpensive box camera.

The pictures when assembled were mounted on a card, 22 inches by 28 inches, lettered with the name of the club. An attempt was made to keep the pictures of the club staff up near the top, and together. All the information covering the "who, what, when," and "where" was lettered on a gummed label and placed under the picture, which was mounted with art corners. No attempt was made to keep the pictures the same size. The only thing was to have them arranged in an attractive manner, no one being so large as to overshadow others.

The agent's office asked then that these mounts be brought into the office where they could be displayed. This was done. They were kept in the county agent's office until the new ones appeared.

The project was not put over without some instruction. The assistant agent, J. R. Spencer, carried illustrated material, a demonstration or example card, and gave instruction in the handling of cameras and on their mechanism. Demonstrations on picture making were written up and given by the

boys and girls. One such demonstration was taken to the State 4-H Club round-up, where it was presented.

A school of instruction was planned to be handled by a local photographer but was rained out and was not attempted again.

Practically all this was done in 1939 and 1940 and was carried over into 1941.

When the catalog of the county fair for 1941 was made up, a class for an individual display was set up. These could be copied and an assembled mount made for the club. Prizes were offered for each one. The attempt was very well received. The score card set up by the National 4-H Club News was used in judging the individual mounts. The picture displayed was of the member during the current fair year and pictured one project or phase of his work. The picture was made by the club member himself or the 4-H Club picture committee. The picture display was at least 2¼ inches by 3½ inches and no larger than 3¾ inches by 5½ inches (post-card size), printed on plain, glossy paper. They were mounted on a second white card with at least 1½-inch margin, using black art corners for the mounting. The information as to the name, age, club, address, year, and project was typed or printed suitably under the picture.

The score card used as a suggestion in selecting and making pictures, which largely governed the judging of the pictures, included: Eye appeal—was the picture worth taking? Does it tell a story? Has it human interest or educational value? Does it have artistic value? Under composition, the picture was judged on arrangement, background, and camera angle. The photographic quality included correct exposure, sharpness of detail, and lighting.

About the same thing, including layout, was made for the collective exhibits. We made this exhibit standard by furnishing the mounting cards. The collective or club display regulations called for only one picture of each member, mounted on the collective card with black art corners. No other pictures than those of the members of that club were allowed. Cardboards, 22 inches by 28 inches, which were available at the county agent's office, were used for these mountings. The name of the 4-H Club was lettered on the card. A second print of the same picture used in the individual display could be shown in the club display. The percentage of members exhibiting, variety of projects pictured, arrangement of pictures on the card, neatness and lettering, in addition to the composite scoring of the pictures themselves were used in placing the picture displays.

These club exhibits were assembled into a

county-wide picture display and shown at the State fair, and later were moved to the county agent's office, where they now hang and will remain until replaced.

These pictures brought to the attention of the public projects that would never be taken to a fair for various reasons and served to furnish proof, if need be, of activity on the part of the club member.

We plan to carry it on and widen its scope as much as possible.

Neighborly Town Responds to Call

"The Neighborly Town" is the nickname of this friendly little agricultural community of 700 persons, tucked away in the hills of northern Hillsboro County, N. H. And this little township has taken to its heart the call of the Nation for increased production of foods, and has speeded up its tempo to the tune of "Food for Freedom."

Many of the dairy barns and poultry buildings of the township have not been full to capacity in recent years, in a decade in which agricultural production slackened, as it has in many another New England town.

But with the canvass of the farms of the area, 68 in number, 37 have shown plans to increase production in 1942. The Department of Agriculture, in estimating needed increases last fall, suggested a 3-percent increase in milk production and a 7-percent increase in egg production as a safe goal for New Hampshire.

With much unused capacity in buildings already on the farm lands, the "neighborly" community has gone far above the production increases asked in plans for milk and egg production. The farmers plan a 15-percent increase in the number of milking cows in 1942. That will be enough to increase the milk production by a great deal more than 3 percent. And they plan an increase in poultry flocks that is even greater so that the living egg factories will shell out far more eggs than the 7-percent increase originally asked.

Thirty-seven farms in all in this town plan to increase their ability to produce food in 1942. Plans of the farmers call for 11,060 more laying hens, 46 more dairy cows, 15 more beef cattle, and 64 more hogs.

Although this increase is only a "drop in the bucket" when we consider the tremendous quantities of food needed to feed the United States and to assist in feeding our allies, it does demonstrate the wholeheartedness with which rural New Hampshire people are behind this vital defense activity.

A closer inspection of the farms of the town shows that these production promises are not merely guesses. A great many young dairy animals are in the township, soon to be of producing age. Old poultry houses are being rebuilt, and some new ones are being erected by farmers who have planned this expansion for years.

What people read and listen to

■ Although 95 percent of the farm families in 11 northeastern Indiana counties were receiving daily newspapers, many of them took one of the large Fort Wayne papers and did not receive their own county paper, according to a study reported by T. R. Johnston, extension editor, and L. M. Busche, assistant county agent leader, Purdue University. This problem is serious to extension workers in the area, the authors believe, because it is extremely difficult to get the larger newspapers to carry an adequate publicity program for the 15 or 20 counties which they serve in the Fort Wayne area.

In one county, for instance, although 21 of 22 families visited took a daily newspaper, only 4 were taking their own county daily. In another county, 23 of 24 families visited took Fort Wayne dailies, whereas only 15 took weeklies published in the county.

More than 41 percent of the men and almost 55 percent of the homemakers interviewed in the 11 counties said they read their county extension agents' news "occasionally" or "never." This condition might be due to several factors, one of them being the problem discussed above. Assuming that extension agents use the newspapers freely, it could be, too, that farm people do not recognize their agents' publicity. This would seem to make the point that farm people in general are not as aware of agents' activities as is sometimes thought.

Twenty-one extension workers, including county extension agents, publicity specialists from the State extension service, and extension supervisors, assisted in the study, which was made in the winter of 1941. Two hundred and ninety-four homes were visited, 205 farmers and 223 homemakers being interviewed. A random sampling technique was used to determine which homes would be visited.

Farmers and homemakers expressed the

desire that farm and home news be assembled in one place in the newspaper. Most of them were "enthusiastic" or "favorable" toward a farm page. Information as to markets, livestock, and crops was most often mentioned by farmers as agricultural news they desired in newspapers. Homemakers preferred recipes, clothing, and nutrition information in the order given.

General news was far in the lead as to radio programs listened to regularly by both farmers and homemakers. Market news was second for farmers, with religious programs second for homemakers. A noon agricultural program on one of the metropolitan stations ranked next for both groups, followed by an agricultural extension program on one of the Fort Wayne stations, put on by extension workers of the district. Barn-dance programs were highly popular. More than 150 different programs were listed as being listened to regularly with serials well up the list of homemakers' preferences.

Interviews or some other form of presentation involving more than one voice had greater appeal than an individual speaker to farm people who listen to agricultural radio programs. More than 75 percent of the farmers and more than one-half of the homemakers never took notes when listening to broadcasts. Most notes taken by homemakers were of recipes.

About 70 percent of those interviewed preferred extemporaneous radio presentation to reading of script. One old lady explained: "When I hear a farmer reading his speech, I wonder if he really wrote it!"

Next to indirect agencies, newspaper and magazine stories and extension meetings were far more influential than any other means in causing farm people to adopt certain practices studied in the survey. The practices had been publicized in various ways, including radio, during the year preceding the study.

man lives, but much remains to be learned. Between the lines, we read the challenge to make greater use of soil by using our imagination, by building soil as well as retarding its destruction, and by inspiring community action to treat the soil as society's most important asset.

The author tells us that once our ideas about the soil were veiled in mystery. Then we regarded the soil as a simple storage bin. Now we recognize it as a complex natural body which is "no more nor less mysterious than the plants and animals that live in it and on it." The soil, too, is now known to be a part of the eternal cycle of life.

The book creates a new interest in and appreciation of the importance of proper treatment of the soil to all of us. It describes how soil is made. Building an inch of soil may take anywhere from 10 minutes to 10 million years. Each soil has certain horizons arranged in a particular way. From the top of the soil down into the parent material from which the true soil has developed there extends a section including all the horizons taken together. These are called the soil profile. We can learn much about the nature and best treatment of the soil by studying samples of the profile.

The chemical processes which take place in various kinds of soil when they are excessively cropped are described in simple, everyday language. Contrary to the opinion of many people who live on the soil, the greatest destruction does not take place through erosion alone. Chemical changes are constantly going on. If the farmer is not careful, excessive cropping will bring about chemical changes that unbalance the fertility of the soil. Continued security of our soil resources can only be assured through an intimate knowledge of the soil on which we live, which we farm, and which we hold in trust for society. Careful soil management and planning are essential. In answer to those who have tried to discredit planning as a brand of dictatorship, the author shows that planning under the democratic means available to American farmers is the greatest assurance for perpetuating the independence of those who live on the soil; and independence is the essence of the democratic way of life.

The relationship between soil and the nutritional quality of plants growing on the soil is too new a subject to provide many facts for publication. The author, however, touches on it in speaking of the "extra" elements which are not thought to be essential to plant growth but which, nevertheless, seem essential in the plant in order to promote growth of animals. The author mentions that there are certain grasses and vegetables that may grow well and look normal but that are not good for food because they lack certain elements, such as cobalt and nickel, needed by grazing animals or human beings. He states that if foods lacking in some of these elements are eaten continuously, certain "deficiency" diseases develop.

The book has an excellent index to the subject matter, an appendix containing a list of references, and an over-all glossary of modern soil terms which every county agent and agricultural worker will like to have for ready reference.—*M. L. Wilson, Director of Extension Work.*

In Many Tongues

"Yardstick of Good Nutrition" cards are being printed in Italian, Polish, Finnish, and Lithuanian for distribution among New Hampshire foreign-born population. English, French, and Greek cards are now being distributed.

Have You Read?

The Soils That Support Us. An introduction to the study of soils and their use by men. Charles E. Kellogg, Bureau of Plant Industry, United States Department of Agriculture. 370 pp. The Macmillan Co., New York, N. Y., 1941.

Here is a book on the good earth, which deals in a new, interesting way with a most important subject. Soil science and its very important relation to life and people are presented in simple words that everyone can understand without missing the fundamental principles.

Much is known about the soils on which

Farmers' day program



■ A farmers' day program featuring a drawing in which holders of the lucky tickets receive prizes ranging from purebred Guernsey heifers to turkey poults is proving to be an effective means of getting farmers and businessmen of Valley County, Mont., better acquainted, says Charles E. Jarrett, county extension agent.

The programs are held on successive Saturdays at Glasgow the county seat. Besides the main prizes attendance prizes are given each week to rural women. This year a free auction sale was held in addition to the regular Saturday drawings. Farmers brought in some 200 articles that were sold or swapped at the auction, and nearly 900 people attended the event.

The first of the farmers' day programs was held in the fall of 1939, with about 30 business

firms in Glasgow contributing funds for the program. The second year 40 businesses took part, and this year 51 firms are participating, with each contributing \$40.

Only bona fide farmers in Valley County are eligible to take part in the drawings, and a committee passes on the eligibility. Farmers are not required to buy anything, save any box tops, or do any of the other things usually required in such a drawing. The name of every farmer is put on a slip of paper and placed in a capsule for the drawing.

County Agent Jarrett says that the program has created much interest and is proving to be a good means of getting people from different parts of the county to become better acquainted and to discuss their problems and ways of solving them.

and in the personnel of Victory committees, gave both their final approval.

In counties having Negro extension workers, 2 sets of Victory committees were selected, one to work with farm people of the white race and the other to work with farm people of the Negro race. Of the 2,400 Victory committees in Tennessee, 233 are composed of Negro farm and home leaders serving the farm people of their race.

Channel for War Activities

Many war activities affecting farm people are channeled down to the communities and neighborhoods through the Victory committees rather than setting up separate committees for each activity. By doing this, much confusion is avoided, the work done is more effective, and much time and travel is saved by local leaders.

Members of Victory committees were selected to represent home demonstration clubs, 4-H Clubs, farm organizations, community organizations, AAA community committeemen, and other major groups and interests in the communities. A very good working relationship exists between the voluntary leaders of the county planning and community Victory committees and the agency representatives in the county. The county planning committee, County USDA War Board, and County Farm Labor Committee work together in developing programs of action for the farm people of the county. Such programs are then presented to Victory committees who in turn carry them to the farm people in all communities and neighborhoods in the county.

The number of communities per county ranges from 10 to 95, depending on the size of the county and on the number of farm families to be contacted. In selecting Victory committees, an effort was made to have at least one member of the committee located in each neighborhood of from 15 to 20 families. It no doubt will be necessary as the war continues and activities increase to expand the membership of the Victory committees so that a greater volume of work can be done without losing efficiency and effectiveness. Out of the Victory committee set-up will come leaders and organizations which will not only be of great value in bringing the present war to a successful conclusion, but in solving post-war problems among rural people in Tennessee.

As Extension took the lead in setting up Victory committees, the members of these committees look to the county extension personnel for leadership and direction. Contacts with Victory committees are made through county extension personnel in order to avoid confusion and lost motion. Farm and home leaders in Tennessee have taken the word, "Victory" seriously and are grimly determined to see that farm people make the maximum contribution toward bringing the war to a successful conclusion regardless of the handicaps and difficulties in the way.

Victory committees get things done

FRANK JOYCE, Assistant Economist and State Leader, Tennessee

Collecting scrap, selling bonds, reporting labor needs, enrolling home food supply families, and enrolling 4-H boys and girls in livestock and food-crop activities are all grist for the mill of 2,400 Tennessee Community Victory committees.

■ Victory committees have been organized in 2,400 rural communities in 94 counties in Tennessee since the declaration of war. These committees were organized for the purpose of carrying out war activities among farm people in the communities of the State. There are more than 23,000 farm and home leaders serving on these committees, or about one leader to every 15 or 20 families.

The first step in organizing farm people for war activities in Tennessee was to appoint a

county planning committee consisting of from 10 to 15 farm and home leaders. Those appointed on these committees were recommended jointly by the county farm and home agents, approved by both district agents, and appointed by Director C. E. Brehm. On these committees are 1,221 outstanding farm men and women representing the best leadership in rural Tennessee. The county planning committee serves the county extension workers in an advisory capacity in the planning of county programs of work and in launching war activities among farm people in the county. The planning committee reviewed the county maps showing the divisions of the county into communities and the tentative list of those selected for Victory committees. The planning committee, after giving valuable suggestions as to needed changes in the map

■ JAMES C. HOGENSON, Extension Service agronomist in Utah since 1911, died recently at his home in Logan. The first 4-H Club leader in Utah, Mr. Hogenson's agricultural career included service to intermountain residents during two wars and the peacetime between them.

Born in Denmark in 1874, he came to the United States with his parents in 1880 and settled in Utah. After graduating from the Utah State Agricultural College, he went to Washington, D. C., as a soil expert and later was transferred to Ithaca, N. Y., to do cooperative work with Cornell University. Receiving a master of science degree from Cornell in 1905, he returned to the West, becoming a professor of agronomy in Utah State Agricultural College in 1907. Four years later, he was appointed extension agronomist, a position he held until his death. From 1912 to 1918, he also served as head of boys' and girls' agricultural club work in Utah.

His outstanding achievements as an agronomist include the standardization of Utah grains, stimulation of increased Trebi barley and sweetclover production, organization of the State crop improvement association to bring better crops through improved seed and noxious weed control, and stimulation of production of certified potatoes throughout the intermountain area.

Noted for his excellent "radio voice," Professor Hogenson aided the cause of agriculture on many radio programs ever since radio became an effective means of communication.

■ E. D. SMITH, former associate extension director in Colorado, died March 29 of a heart attack at his home in Fort Collins, Colo. He was 74 years old.

After his retirement from the Extension Service in Colorado in 1937, Mr. Smith became active in Farm Bureau work, serving as organization director and State secretary for the Colorado chapter of the American Farm Bureau Federation. He was on Farm Bureau work at the time of his illness 2 months before his death.

Mr. Smith joined the Colorado Extension Service in 1915 as county agent for La Plata and Montezuma Counties. In 1920, he became district agent and in 1929 was appointed economist in marketing and rural organization. He continued in this capacity until 1934, except for a short period when he was given temporary leave from the Extension Service for special work with the Federal Government in connection with crop loans, with headquarters at St. Louis, Mo. Later, in Wichita, Kans., he assisted in production-credit work for the Farm Credit Administration.

In 1934 and 1935, Mr. Smith conducted special activities for the Extension Service in connection with AAA programs. On November 1, 1935, he was named associate director of the Colorado Extension Service.

■ WILLIAM C. SHACKELFORD, one of the pioneers of extension work who was associated with the Virginia Extension Service since 1909, died April 16, as a result of burns received in a hotel fire near Luray, Va. Appointed county farm demonstration agent in Albemarle, Orange, Louisa, and Green Counties in 1909, since 1914 he has served as district supervising agent of 20 counties in northern Virginia.

Mr. Shackelford was born in 1872, attended the University of Virginia, and was a successful farmer before joining the Virginia Extension Service. He had a large part in the growth of extension work in Virginia.

■ LEO A. MUCKLE, assistant county agent leader and pioneer county agent in New York State, died suddenly March 28. A native of New York and a graduate of Cornell, he served as county agent in Rockland, Schuyler, and Niagara Counties. In 1933, he was appointed assistant county agent leader which position he occupied until the time of his death. County Agent Leader Earl A. Flansburgh, in commenting on his work, said: "It is difficult to measure the contribution Leo A. Muckle has made to the agriculture of New York State. His sound judgment, accurate knowledge, and keen understanding of people have made his work invaluable."

■ WILLIAM C. OCKEY, extension economist with the Federal Service, has been transferred to the War Production Board for the duration. He serves as Chief of the Food Section, Division of Civilian Supply.

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EXTENSION SERVICE
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
WASHINGTON, D. C.
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Victory Corps

Connecticut's Victory Corps is giving 4-H Clubs a big job to do. Governor Hurley and about 20,000 Connecticut young folks wear the Victory Corps button, and all rural organizations are helping them to meet their Victory pledge. The Grange, the D. A. R., garden clubs, the Legion, Scouts, schools, and churches joined in the mobilization and acted as squad leaders for the 50 specific jobs, such as the farm-work squad, the vegetable-garden squad, the milk-production squad, the safety squad, or the poultry squad.

More Food for Puerto Rico

Director A. Rodriguez Geigel, as chairman of the Island War Board and chairman of the committee on food crops and seeds, is pushing an intensive campaign for food production. Two hundred and forty-eight meetings were held during March with 22,340 persons attending.

Scrap

Agent C. F. Arrants of Maury County, Tenn., reports a successful drive for scrap iron with more than 100,000 pounds collected and sold. The campaign was under the direction of the community Victory committeemen and officers of the community organizations. Bethel community furnished the most scrap, selling 25,000 pounds. The money was given to the Red Cross.

Two-County Garden

Daviess and Hancock Counties in Kentucky will have a joint 23-acre school-lunch garden this year. Cost of rent, preparation of the soil, seed, tools, and fertilizer will be about \$40 an acre. Labor for planting, cultivation, and canning will be furnished by the Works Progress Administration.

Evacuation Survey

The county defense councils in all counties of New York are completing a house-to-house survey to discover families who are willing and able to take into their homes evacuee school children, mothers and preschool children, and expectant mothers from industrial centers, in the event of enemy bombing. Marie Fowler, home economics, county survey supervisor for the Tompkins County survey, has 10 local supervisors from the townships and the city of Ithaca working with her. Home Bureau members throughout the State are helping in this survey.